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The People's Press.

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POETRY.

The Old Folk's Room.

The old man sat by the chimney side,
His face was wrinkled and wan;
And he leaned both hands on a stout oak cane,
As if all his work was done.

His coat was of good old-fashioned grey,
The pockets were deep and wide,
Where his "specs" and steel tobacco box
Lie snugly side by side.

The old man liked to stir the fire,
So near him the tongs were kept;
Sometimes he mused as he gazed at the coals,
Sometimes he sat and slept.

What saw he in the embers there?
Ah! pictures of other years;
And now and then they wakened smiles,
But as often started tears.

His good wife sat on the other side,
In a high-backed flat-seated chair;
I see 'neath the pile of her muslin cap
The sheen of her silvery hair.

There's a happy lock on her aged face,
As she busily knits for him;
And Nellie takes up the stitches dropped,
For Grandmother's eyes are dim.

Their children come and read the news,
To pass the time each day;
How it stirs the blood in the old man's heart
To hear of the world away!

'Tis a homely scene—I told you so,
But pleasant it is to view;
At least I thought it so myself,
And sketched it down for you.

Be kind unto the old, my friend,
They're worn with this world's strife,
Though bravely once per chance they fought
The stern, fierce battle of life.

They taught our youthful feet to climb
Upward life's rugged steep;
Then let us gently lead them down
To where the weary sleep.

Miscellaneous.

"NOT A DROP MORE, DANIEL."

Daniel Akin had become a confirmed drunkard. So fully had he come under the dominion of his appetite, that he was perfectly miserable when he could not obtain the means of gratifying his thirst.—He had neglected his family till his wife's father had her and the children to the paternal roof. He had spent all his substance in drink, and was kept from the poor-house only by performing menial services for his food, and by the kindness of Thomas Edgerton, a member of the Society of Friends, who had known him from his youth, and who had a strong hope that, in the course of time, he would see his folly and turn again into the right path.

The leading publican of the place had let him have drink so long as his money lasted, but would trust him no longer. He was lounging about the store, one bright moonlight evening, pleading with the publican to trust him for a drink—his reply was: "Not a drop more, Daniel!"

He remained awhile longer, and then left. As the cool air of the evening fell upon him, he all at once gave utterance to his feelings in the following strain: "Not a drop more, Daniel.' Am I drunk or sober? I am sober. 'Not a drop more, Daniel!' Did Hoskins think a drop would hurt me? No; but my money was gone. He has got everything I had, even the Bible my mother gave me! He has got the boots which my wife, with her own earnings, bought for Jennie. 'Not a drop more, Daniel.' Daniel, what say you to that? I say so too. I once had good clothes, but now I have nothing but rags. 'Not a drop more, Daniel,' till I have clothes again as good as when Mary and I were first married. I once had a good watch, but that too is gone! 'Not a drop more, Daniel,' till I have another as good as the one I pawned to Hoskins for drink. I have seen the day when I had a good horse and buggy, and could ride into town in as good style as any man in the place. 'Not a drop more, Daniel,' till I have another as good as I once had. I once had cows that furnished my family with butter and cheese, but Hoskins has got them. 'Not a drop more, Daniel,' till those cows, or others as good, are mine again. I once had this wallet full of bills, but now not a cent have I got. 'Not a drop more, Daniel,' till this wallet is well-filled again."

By this time he had reached the place where he formerly resided, and, leaning up against the fence, he mused a long time in silence. He viewed the desolate place by the light of the moon, and his eyes ranged over the house and farm once his own.—He then said to himself: "Once I owned this house and farm. Here was I born. Here my father and mother died. I was the pride of their hearts, but I brought down their gray hairs with sorrow to the grave! Here I began my married life and all that heart could wish was mine. Here Mary and I took comfort together till Hoskins came and opened his rum shop, and now he calls it his. In that south room my children were born, and there my Jennie died. Oh, how sorrowful she looked when she saw me take her boots and start for the store to pawn them for rum, while she lay sick upon her bed! And how she begged of me never to strike her mother again! I can see here now—her pale face, her wasted form, but she cannot come to me again. And, oh, my wife, how shamefully I abused her! It was not you, Daniel, that did it. No, it was Hoskin's accursed rum! No wonder you were taken from me by those who loved you, and would not see you abused. They won't have me in the house. They won't let me live with you. 'Not a drop more, Daniel,' till this house is mine again. 'Not a drop more,' Daniel,' till these broad acres are again in my possession, and the wife and the children that are living, are in yonder rooms, and we are a happy family once more. 'Not a drop more, Daniel.' Help me, my God, till all these things are accomplished! I thank you, Hoskins, for those words. I shall not soon forget them."

He had become so much occupied with his thoughts, and had spoken in so loud a tone, that he had not noticed the wagon, which by this time had reached the road, in which was seated the kind hearted Quaker before mentioned. He stopped his horse, and heard distinctly the language Daniel used. As he closed his soliloquy, he turned and saw Thomas Edgerton, who said:

"Daniel, does thee mean to keep thy vow?"

"Yes, friend Edgerton, I do."

"Thee has promised a great many times thee'd drink no more. What makes thee think thee will keep thy vow this time?"

"I know friend Edgerton, I have often vowed I would drink no more; but now I feel quite different from what I have felt before; my heart is almost broken, and I feel my weakness, and I believe that God will help me this time."

"God grant it may be so! Daniel, get in and take a seat. Thee must be hungry, go home with me."

On the way, the Quaker drew out of him all that has been written, and he advised him to go to California. He told him to go to New York, and work his way round the Cape. He decided to do so.—The Quaker kindly promised to furnish him with suitable clothing.

"Thee would like to see thy wife and children before thee goes?"

"I should, but they have become so estranged from me, if I went, perhaps they would not believe me. I think it will be better they should not know where I am. I want to surprise them, and hope to do so, by coming back a sober man, and with money enough to make them comfortable. I prefer that you and your wife should be the only persons in the place who shall know where I am and what I am doing."

Thus, while riding towards the quiet farm house of the Quaker, the whole thing was arranged. When they reached the farm, the horse was put into the barn, and they entered the house. As they seated themselves before the fire, the Quaker said to his wife.

"Amy, thee can put on another plate, Daniel will stay with us a few days, and then he is going to California."

The good Quaker felt confident Daniel would keep his word this time. At the end of a few days every thing was in readiness. The old horse was harnessed, and before daylight Daniel Akin was on his way to the railway station; he had not been in the village since the night when the words—"Not a drop more, Daniel," were uttered. He was missed from his customary haunts; but it was supposed he had gone on the usual "spree," and so nothing [illegible] inquiries were made, for all were glad he was missing, and cared not for his return.

He had been gone somewhat more than a year, when the Quaker was in the store of Hoskins, and wished to hire a pasture for the coming season. "I have one I will let you have free if you will put up the fence on the place," said Hoskins.

"Where is it?" asked the Quaker.

"It's on the Akin's farm," was the reply.

"If thee will let it at that rate, thee must have let it get sadly out of repair."

"It is indeed; I cannot leave the store to look after it. The house is poor, and the family that lived in it last were too shiftless to buy wood, so they burnt up all the fences; in fact, I would rather sell it than rent it."

"What will thee take for it?" inquired the Quaker.

"It cost me sixteen hundred dollars."

"Yes, but thee paid it in goods, and charged thine own price for them."

"To be sure I did. Akin could not get trusted anywhere else, and I felt that I was running a great risk in letting him have goods; so I charged accordingly, just as anybody else would have done under the circumstances."

"But thee hast not told me what thee will take for the place. I will give thee eight hundred dollars for it, if that is any object to thee."

Hoskins thought long enough over the matter to conclude that the interest on eight hundred dollars was far better for him than a farm, for the use of which he realized scarcely anything, and at last said, "You can have it."

"Very well, Hoskins, thee can make out the deeds to-morrow, and thee shalt have thy money. By the by, does thee know what has become of Daniel Akin?"

"No, he has not been in the village for more than a year, at any rate I have not seen him."

We may here tell the reader something that Hoskins did not know. The Quaker had that day received a letter from Daniel Akin, stating that he was at the mines, hard at work, and sticking to his motto, "Not a drop more, Daniel!" that he had laid up a few hundred dollars, and desired him to inquire what the place he once owned could be bought for.

Mr. Edgerton had taken the method above mentioned to find out the views of Hoskins respecting the place; so confident was he that Daniel Akin would come home a sober man, with money in his pocket, that he had ventured to purchase the place to keep for him until his return.

He wrote to Akin informing him what he had done, and about three months after he received a letter from him stating that he had sent by express five hundred dollars in gold to a banker in New York, with orders to sell it and remit the proceeds to him to go towards the money for the farm.

Gold commanded a high premium, and the five hundred dollars became eight hundred before they reached the hands of friend Edgerton. Akin requested him to draw up a deed giving the whole property to his wife Mary, and to have it duly recorded, and left with the register of deeds.

In his letter he said: "If perchance, I should ever break my resolution, I shall have secured a home for my wife and children. I prefer, however, that they should not know anything of this for the present. If I live to come home, I will give Mary the deeds with my own hands, if not, you can do it. Now that the farm is bought, you had better stock it, for I still stick to my motto, 'Not a drop more, Daniel!'"

Another year has passed away. By this time friend Edgerton had stocked the farm with young cattle and sheep, the fences were put in repair, and everything but the house wore a tidy appearance. Another remittance came, which paid for all the stock, and left an overplus with which to repair the house. Carpenters were busy, and villagers who happened to pass that way found that extensive repairs were going on; still no one presumed to question the Quaker with respect to his plans.

[illegible] its way into the house. A yoke [illegible] were seen on the farm. The [illegible] were astonished to see the Quaker [illegible] an elegant horse, and riding in a [illegible] gy. He received this short note [illegible] "I have arrived all safe and sound. [illegible] go and get Mary and the children."

Friend Edgerton rode over to [illegible] town and called on Mary's father, [illegible] vited her and the children to [illegible] with him and make a visit. [illegible] tion was accepted, and they returned with the Quaker to his house. On the [illegible] noon of the next day, he said: "[illegible] want to go to the railway station. [illegible] and the children can stay with Amy."

He went down to the station and [illegible] ed Daniel, and left him at his own [illegible] where he had previously conveyed [illegible] provisions, and where he was to [illegible] night. It was dark when friend [illegible] ton reached his home.

Next morning friend Edgerton [illegible] Mary: "Mary, I suppose thee has [illegible] have bought thy old place? I have [illegible] fitted up, and thee and the children [illegible] ride over after breakfast and see [illegible] think thee will like it."

They rode over, and Mary was surprised to see the changes which had taken place. They looked over the lower rooms, and over the mantel-piece in the sitting-room, was a frame, and under the glass in large gold letters, were the words:

"NOT A DROP MORE, DANIEL."

Mary, on reading these words, said: "O, friend Edgerton, if Daniel could have said these words, and stuck to them, this beautiful place might still have been his."

"Then thee don't know where Daniel is?" asked the Quaker.

[illegible] him for more than [illegible]

"Thee would like to see him, would thee not?"

"Oh, yes! indeed I should."

"Let us walk up stairs."

As they went up the front stairs, Daniel slipped down the back ones, and took his stand in the front room. When they returned, Mrs. Akin noticed a stalwart man standing in the room with his back to the door, and started back for an instant. The Quaker said, "It is a friend, Mary."—Daniel turned around, but in the man with the heavy beard and moustache, Mary did not recognize her husband. Daniel advanced to the spot where Mary was standing, and in a voice tremulous with emotion exclaimed: "Don't you know me, Mary?" We leave the reader to imagine what the meeting was. Friend Edgerton said he must go and see Amy, and addressing himself to Mary, said:

"Mary, this house and farm are thine. Daniel has got the papers, and will give them to thee. Thee can stay here as long as thee likes; thee will live happily once more, for that (pointing to the frame over the mantel-piece 'Not a drop more, Daniel,') is his motto now, and will be as long as he lives."

Daniel and his wife fell on their knees before the Lord. Their prayers were mingled with many tears, but in their future lives those prayers were found to be answered.

Several years have passed away since the above events occurred, and Daniel Akin, now an earnest Christian man, still sticks to his motto:

"NOT A DROP MORE, DANIEL."

A Fleet of Fire Ships on the Ohio River.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* gives the following graphic account of the recent steamboat fire in that city: At 2 o'clock this morning the Covington and Newport fire and church bells rang out in an angry clatter, and almost immediately the sky to the south of the city began to glow with the illumination of one of the most disastrous steamboat conflagrations that ever occurred on the Ohio. The fire was in its heat of awful destruction before the alarm bells of the city sounded the command to our engines to rush to the river. Those who had heard the first bells, and saw the first flames, had settled down to the conclusion that Covington was suffering or Newport; and then people who were awake began to believe the steamers were being burned. By the time the first engines began to reach the landing, that portion of it between Main and Broadway was bright to almost daylight brightness, and great leaping sheets of flames from half a dozen beautiful boats were reaching their immense folds far up the grade of the levee. Crowds who had already reached the point were forced back, away back, up to the North side of Front street, by the intense heat.

The body of flame was fully five hundred feet long by a hundred in width, and it reached up into the air far above the Spencer House roof. The burning boats were the Clifton, Mary Corwin, Darling, Cheyenne, Melnotte and Westmoreland.

The mere handful of firemen who dared to meet the destroying element at the water's edge, seemed so puny and insignificant in the light of the grand, terrific conflagration, that the crowds upon the wharf could not hope for the salvation of any that might be on board the doomed vessels; they could not but stand and gaze and shudder. The light woodwork could not long withstand the hot breath of the Fire Fiend. The symmetrical outlines of the boats were lost sight of in the sheets of flame, and the dense volumes of smoke that enveloped them. The white spars and the delicate tracery of the cabins were one moment resplendant—the next they were gone. Deprived of support the deck quivered and crashed down to the hull; the tall chimneys in a second toppled over and fell like forest trees, some upon the wharf, some into the water.

Oil burst from confinement and flowed in broad streams far down upon the surface of the river, resembling, when viewed from the Suspension Bridge, a separate rivulet of molten gold.

It appeared at the first a hopeless task to resist the progress of the fire on the six boats over which it had so quickly spread, and hopeless it proved. For the stiff breeze blowing from the east bore the flames from one boat to another until all were ablaze, and the six river palaces were swept away like chaff before the wind. The firemen, seeing that it would be useless to attempt to save the boats that were on fire, when they reached the wharf, concentrated their energies to save the boats that lay above the Melnotte. Planting their hydraulic batteries on the steamer Silver Spray, they stood, with scorching faces and blistering hands, directing their heavy streams of water to points likely to be attacked. They were very successful in preventing the flames from communicating to the boats above the Spray, and even that boat was not injured by the flames to any appreciable extent. At three o'clock, when the flames spent their energy on the six steamers, the firemen were still holding their own.

It is believed that no lives were lost by fire, but a deck hand who escaped from the Clifton states that a companion, in trying to save himself, jumped into the river and was drowned.

A Tale of Heroism and Death.

The New York *Sun's* Santiago de Cuba correspondent writes on April 27:

A report reached me to-day that three young brothers, men of the village of Juan Baroa (I have been unable to learn their names,) had returned on leave from Cespedes' ranks to look after their two sisters, whom they had left to join the insurrectionary force in their *aldea*. A body of Spanish troops in the neighborhood was apprised of the fact, and the officer in command detailed twenty-five men and a lieutenant to search for them with orders to shoot them on the spot whenever found. The position of their house, on a slight elevation, allowed them a short space of time to barricade the doors and windows. Well knowing the result to themselves of a defeat, and hardly daring to think of the treatment to which their sisters would be exposed, they entreated them to take shelter in the woods, and repair to this city as best they could. The brave girls stoutly refused; they would die if necessary, with their brothers. They were then implored to shelter themselves in a cellar underneath the house. This they as solemnly protested against. "If we can do no more, we can at least load your guns," they said. The entire stand of arms of the establishment consisted of four flint muskets and two small revolvers. Oh! why dont you send us arms and ammunition? We have plenty of brave men to use them effectually. The defence was long and obstinate; the result was, of course, inevitable. After four of them had been killed, and several others severely wounded, the house was set on fire, and the five inmates burned. And now for the strangest part of the story. Before the Spaniards left the spot a strong body of patriots arrived, entirely by chance, and after a desperate encounter, killed off every Spaniard to a man. On entering the still burning house, one of the brothers was still breathing, and related to his comrades, who had arrived too late for rescue, but not too late for vengence, the tragic end of his brothers and sisters.

A Cornish Carnival.

With the Flora-day came a fresh interest in in it. The origin of the carnival is buried in mystery. No one knows whether the institution be due to the Druids, the Romans, or the old Spanish settlers on the Cornish coast. As there is no testimony to the contrary, either in tradition or common-sense, it is as well to award the prize in this competitorship, of which all parties are alike unconscious, to the oldest inhabitants.

However this may be, there can be no doubt about the fact of the idea of the festival of Flora being a very pretty one. May is an early month in England for outdoor joyances. Easterly winds are apt to blow, and chilling showers apt to fall. But on this last eighth of May the weather-God was well inclined to those who came so far west expressly to see English people carry out an æsthetic idea.

There are three clearly-defined times, and three clearly-defined sets traditionally authorized to dance round and about the town like maniacs with a horticultural turn of madness on this day. The three hours for starting at five in the morning, an hour before noon, and three P.M. Each party of Terpsichoreans is preceded by a band playing the Flora dance—a lively, catching tune that hangs about the ear for days after it has happily ceased to sound on the fifes and drums. A tune that must have made the fame and fortune of some Druidical Jullien or Dan Godfrey, for every street boy of antiquity must perforce have caught the haunting melody, and whistled it to the distraction of selfe and friends. The first set is composed of the servants, the second of the aristocracy of the neighborhood and town, and the third of the tradespeople. Each set follows the same rout, starts from the same place, and eventually, after a fatiguing process of nearly three hours' duration, returns to the same goal. The motive, and the manner which the motive compels them to adopt, equalizes the proceedings of the several sets, and causes them to resemble one another as closely as does one dinner-party in the domain of mediocre dullness and good society, another. The progress of the aristocratic flock who started at eleven only differed from that of its predecessor in that there is less at five.

At about half past ten all those who intend taking part in the dance assemble at the Town Hall—the ladies to be chosen as partners, the gentlemen to choose. The rule of procedence is that a "Helston bride shall lead, if there be one. If there be no bride the dance must be led by the lady of the highest rank present. Strangers come last." About forty couples started in this strange dance to the strange air, winding first through the booksellers shop, then in the garden, and away into another street, and so on for about three miles, taking in their course all the principal private houses and shops in the town. All the public buildings are decorated with arches and trophies of evergreens and flowers. The windows of all the private houses are decked with blooms. The emblem flowers of the day are tulip, lily of the valley and the rose; and these are worn wherever a flower can be placed. There is a great deal that is pretty picturesque as well as in the theory of this quaint old custom. Still at times it seems to hang like a foreign garment upon its perpetuators, and lacks the complete abandonment to light-heartedness and flowery gayety which would mark it abroad. But be this as it may, it deserves wider knowledge and greater encouragement from strangers, for such as it is, it stands alone, unsupported by any similar observance in England.—ANNIE THOMAS in *Harper's Magazine.*

Consumption Infectious.

It was our fortune to attend a man slowly dying of consumption, who while hopelessly and helplessly ill, was devoutedly cared for by his wife, who at the time felt herself, and seemed to be in perfect health.

Years after her husband's death, and when she was bravely battleing against the disease, which commenced its insidious attacks immediately subsequent to his death, she related to me the following fact, but only on my definite inquiries as to how intimate her relations had been with him during his illness. It seems that often, in wintery nights, that faithful woman would arise from the side of her husband, who was lying with his dress drenched with the chilling sweat of increasing disease, and would persuade him to take her warm clothing and to lie down in the dry place she had just left, while, simply throwing a blanket over it, she would take the spot that had been previously occupied by him! Upon our expressing a horror at the thought of the danger she had run, and which apparently had told with so much power on her, she quickly remarked that she knew at the time the danger she was incurring. She had no thought of danger to herself, and only of her husband's comfort! "But," added she, "I then got what I never recovered from." A certain vitality seemed to go out of her; and though her nature contended for many years against the incroachments of the disease, she finally died, always believing that she had taken consumption from her husband, but with a certain martyr-like joy that such had been the fact.

We have now in our mind other and analogous cases.

The following may be considered a nest of consumption: A house, built with taste, amid over-hanging thickly leaved trees, through which the suns ray's can scarcely penetrate even at mid-day. The homestead is overrun with the springing woodbine, clemates, and honeysuckles. Coolness dampness, and little sunlight are the characteristics of the spot. In the midst of summer it is the *beau ideal* of a quiet, refined country house, which any one, even the most fastideous, would desire to occupy. Yet as we have looked at it and have remembered how one by one the children born in it have been cut off by consumption, either at puberity or at early manhood or womanhood, we have turned with loathing from all its external beauties, and have regarded them all as so many false and fatal allurements, bringing inevitable ruin to all who should fall within the sphere of their influence.

These tales are no creations of our imagination, but positive and undeniable facts.—*Atlantic Monthly for January.*

Murder Will Out.

A gifted legal friend of this town gave us the following account of a heartless murder, and its final revelation, that took place in this State many years ago. A man by the name of J——, of Wayne Co., M. C., sold a free negro, (whom he had cheated into the belief that he was hiring) to a gentleman whom we will call Brown, in one of the adjacent districts in South Carolina. Sometime afterward Brown discovered the fraud and immediately wrote to J——, from whom he had purchased him in Wayne county, that if he paid back the money he had paid him for the free negro, he would not prosecute him, and besides keep it a profound secret. To this Mr. J—— replied he would gladly do so, and urged Mr. Brown to come for it immediately, and closed by assuring him of his gratitude that he had spared his family the humiliation of a public disclosure. Mr. Brown, therefore, left his home on horseback for Wayne county, and upon reaching the residence of Mr. J——, he was kindly received and sumptuously entertained. The money was paid over to him, and he was prevailed on to spend several days with the family and enjoy the sports of the country. After a very pleasant sojourn of a week, he started for his home, in South Carolina, with the best wishes of his host and family, that he might have a safe journey, and to return often to enjoy their hospitalities. Several weeks after his departure letters were received from Mr. Brown's family, making enquiry for him, his home. Search and enquiry, however, proved fruitless. Mr. Brown never returned. Mr. J——, who had sold the free negro, never appeared at his ease afterwards, but it was thought to be owing to the unaccountable and mysterious disappearance of Mr. Brown, who had been his guest. Years afterwards, and not long ago, Mr. J——, on his death-bed, urged his family and friends not to bury him in the family grave yard. He was very vehement in this request, but it was presumed to be but a vagary of his diseased brain, and his dying wishes were therefore disregarded.—His remains were carried to the family burying ground and the grave digger commenced his work. But when he had reached a certain death his spade struck a solid object—obstructions, which upon their removal, proved to be the skeletons of a man and horse, with the irons of a saddle, the iron buttons, too, upon the skeleton were found to be the same that Mr. Brown had worn. Thus even at the grave before the clods of the valley had shut him out forever from the light of day, surrounded by those who had met to do honor to his memory, without judge or jury, those silent witnesses, his own dread of the spot, the ghastly skeleton, with grinning teeth the sightless eyes, the buttons, the saddle irons, pronounced him in the judgment of all present, a heartless, fiendish murderer. There was no appeal from this decision.—Of a truth, "murder will out!"—*Wadesboro Argus.*

THE MAGNIFICENT SOUTH.—It is stated that after last year's crop, with expenses paid, the South retained two hundred million in gold. Furthermore, it is announced that six hundred thousand dollars worth of manufacturing stock has been subscribed for a cotton mill at Columbus, Ga., and seventy-one others are in process of erection at Savannah and other points in the State, for the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods. One factory at Augusta, has a capital of six hundred dollars, and last year turned out nearly six and a half million yards of cloth. The Arizona cotton factory, established in Claiborne parish, La., since the war, is now paying a net profit of twenty-four per cent. per annum. New Orleans is soon to have a cotton mill with ten thousand spindles. With these auspicious signs of prosperity before us, are we not warranted in proclaiming the South as magnificent —*N. Y. Herald.*

WHAT AN ENERGETIC YOUNG FARMER CAN DO.—A Jones county boy last year took some of his fathers land, hired two negroes, and pitched into hard work himself. He had forty-eight acres of cotton, from which he gathered twenty bales, which sold for an average of upwards of one hundred dollars per bale, beside raising a full supply of corn. This year he is doubling his operations all round, and counts upon proportionable results, which we hope he will realize. Such young men as this will own the State of Georgia after a while.—*Macon Telegraph.*

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Are authorized agents for the PEOPLE'S PRESS.

In our last number, we traced the disruption of the two great parties into which the country was divided, occasioned by the last war, in which we became involved with England. We shall now continue our review of the political antagonism which has existed from that day to the present.

To one who reads history aright, it is evident that the administration of Mr. Monroe was the second glorious epoch in our national existence. We mean not so much in reference to what some style prosperity, as in regard to national character. Although we were oppressed with debt, and in the midst of other embarrassments, still, in all the higher elements of our national character, it was a period of which every American might justly be proud. It was in truth the era of good feeling, which proving highly advantageous then, would be of infinitely greater benefit to us now. Party animosities had died for want of material. Measures were judged upon their merits. Mistakes may have been made, but even the errors of such times confer more dignity on human nature than the successes of more corrupt periods. Public sentiment was then worth something, because it was not the result of mere party machinery. Every part of the government worked in harmonious co-operation. Grave questions could be discussed without regard to their bearing upon the next State or general elections. Appointments to office could be made without a continual and slavish reference to the next Presidential canvass, or to what is still worse and seems sometimes to happen now-a-days, to the personal prejudice of the recommending or appointing power. That which, however, tended most of all to preserve the purity of both the government and public morals, was, that the infamous doctrine of the spoils was still unknown. We were a rational, dignified and contented people. Gen. Jackson felt the influence of this most genial period, when it had been, that we were all Federalists, all Republicans, and in the exercise of a nobler feeling, than he ever after exhibited, advised Mr. Monroe to compose his cabinet from both the old political parties, and thus destroy the monster, party spirit.—From the date of the advent to power of Mr. Van Buren, the political student will see that nationality yielded to the behests of party organization. The theory of the reward of political favorites, whether competent or not, with the offices of the country, carried out more or less through succeeding administrations, gave to the seething political waters a muddy tint and unwholesome character, from which the whole body politic became seriously affected, to the great detriment of the national health and life. It finally culminated in a fearful crisis, ending in a war, bloody, gigantic, appalling. It was the fruitful source of calamity which has smitten its hundreds of thousands, with death and with ruin. It shows conclusively that where there is a want of public honesty and virtue, the State may come to grief as well as the individual.

The party at present in possession of power has had and still enjoys the opportunity to vindicate popular government before the world.

Let us watch and wait and see.

It is with regret that we announce the death of Miss C. F. PROHL, so long a tutoress in Salem Female Academy. Persevering and selfsacrificing in her disposition, she has labored zealously for a period of forty-three years in behalf of the scholars committed to her charge. A character like hers, adorned by an unostentatious piety, and a life thus spent, are beyond the meed of eulogy. Their impress upon the minds of those under her, fitting them for usefulness in the stations they were called upon to fill, are nobler and more enduring memorials, than the lettered marble which will denote her last resting place.

H. O. A.—We have been requested to state that delegates attending the Grand Council of the "Heroes of America," to be held at Raleigh on the 10th of June, can get tickets at half-price by applying to the Depot Agents.

☞ Mr. H. W. Shore has received the appointment of Postmaster, in this place, *vice* Dr. A. T. Zevely, removed.

ACCIDENT.—A little son of Clark Hairston, (of color,) about 9 years of age, was kicked by a horse belonging to Mr. Allen Crews. The child died soon after receiving the injury. The father is a work-hand on the railroad.—*Western Sentinel.*

The Cantata Performance

By the young ladies of Salem Female Academy, on the 26th ultimo, gave general satisfaction. The arrangement of the stage and the costumes of the young ladies engaged in the piece, were chaste and appropriate. The music of the Gypsey's was in keeping with their character, and the whole scene was both pleasing and entertaining. The following is the argument and will give the reader an idea of the scene;

A party of School girls having determined to celebrate the return of May-day, assemble for that purpose in a pleasant grove, where they crown their Queen.—Her unusual sadness, so out of place on such an occasion, is observed by her companions, one of whom enquires the cause of her dejection. She is informed that three years previously, when on a similar occasion, the present Queen, Mab Stanley, and her twin sister, Florence, had jointly filled the queen's throne, the latter had been kidnapped by a party of Gypseys, and had not since been heard of.

While they are thus conversing, they note the arrival of a cavalcade of horses and wagons,—which proves to be the same party of Gypseys that had been there three years before.

The Gypseys again occupy the grove, and in song, refer to the peculiar charms of their wild and roving life.

One of the party enquires whether there be not danger that their Esmiralda, whom they had here stolen, might be recognized by her friends. Preciosa, the Gypsey Queen, informs them that she has guarded against this by sending her on to their next encampment, by an unfrequented path, and in charge of a trusty guard.

A number of the May-party join the Gypseys, in order to have their fortunes told. As these retire, a Gypsey rushes in, and announces that Esmiralda has escaped. Preciosa, fearing the vengeance of her friends, orders an immediate departure.

Florence having effected her escape and found her way to the grove, meets with the May party, whom she recognizes. She throws her hood over her face, and thus disguised casts herself upon a mossy bank.

The girls, mistaking her for a wandering minstrel, invite her to join their happy throng. After some hesitation, Florence consents to do so. She meets the Queen, her sister, by whom she is not recognized. A vocal dialogue between them follows—when Florence throws back her hood, and falls into the arms of her sister. They both express their joy and rapture at their reunion.

Their companions determine that now again, Florence shall be crowned and share the throne with her sister.

Memorial Day.

Memorial or "Decoration Day" was generally celebrated throughout the country on Saturday and Sunday last. The purpose of the day is to honor those who died for the Union in the late war, and to bedeck the ground where braves sleep, with the freshest flowers of Spring, accompan- [illegible] In the North, it is stated, Confederate graves are not honored. In the South the ladies perform the sacred duty of decorating the graves of the dead, and friend and foe are treated alike. One can but respect the memory of a brave and generous enemy, and no true soldier carries hatred beyond the grave.

☞ We should like to know who designed the new Postage Stamps? They are about as ugly and some of them as inappropriate in their embellishments as it is possible to conceive. On the two cent stamps, for instance, is a boy riding a galloping horse, just as if post horses and post boys had not generally become obsolete. The three cent stamps present the picture of a locomotive, which is more appropriate, but by no means beautiful. As to the eagles, the landing of Columbus, and the signing of the Declaration of Independence, which appear upon the stamps of the large denominations, they might do very well for bank bills, but are utterly out of place on a letter.

MRS. KREMER'S SCHOOL.—We were prevented from attending the closing exercises of Mrs. Kremer's School for Boys and Girls, on Friday last, but learn that the scholars acquitted themselves well, and gave general satisfaction.

Mrs. Kremer is an experienced teacher, and displays unusual energy and tact in the general management and progress of those placed under her charge. We hope that by good health and adequate encouragement, she may be enabled to continue in her useful sphere for many years to come.

Commercial Conventions.

Two important Commercial Conventions have been recently held in the Southern States, which proved a success in point of numerous interests represented, embracing delegates from all the Southern States, including many from the West. Previous to the war, these conventions resulted in nothing practical, only advancing feasible theories, which were never carried out.—We hope the results of the recent deliberations will prove more valuable to all concerned. The Wilson *Plaindealer* truthfully remarks:

"We need only a continued effort on the part of our people, in the improvement of the system of agriculture, the opening of through lines of communication to the West, and the establishment of direct trade with Europe, to place the South once more on the road to prosperity and wealth. And believe that these things can be greatly forwarded by such meetings as those held at New Orleans and Memphis, and we trust that they may become more frequent."

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE LATE HAIL STORM.—The storm which raged in Buncombe, and adjoining counties some two or three weeks ago, appears to have been of extraordinary violence, and very devastating in its effects. About Bever Dam, and on through a narrow belt of country extending across the South Carolina line, the rain fell as if the flood gates of heaven had been reopened for good, and the hail was of the largest size ever witnessed by the "oldest inhabitants." Trees were stripped perfectly clean of their foliage, while corn, tobacco, cabbage, lettuce, and other tender plants were destroyed. Some farmers were busily engaged last week replanting their corn. In the vicinity of Greenville, accross the South Carolina line, out buildings were blown down, trees were uprooted and fences levelled. One young man named Shockley was instantly killed by the building in which he happened to be asleep at the time being blown down upon him. A sister of the victim was also slightly injured. A gentleman from Haywood informs us that the folks in his neighborhood were so badly frightened at the unprecedented violence of the hail, that prayer meetings were improvised in their houses, and for some twenty minutes there were more devout people about there, than there ever were before. Altogether it was an ugly storm, and well calculated to damage nerves, as well as corn and cabbages.—*Ashville News.*

Habitual drunkards in Illinois, by a recent act of the Legislature, are hereafter to be subjected to a very strange course of treatment. They are classified with indignant, idiotic, and insane persons, and are to be placed under the care of guardians or of the overseers of the poor. A similar provision exists in Pennsylvania, but the regulations are more strict in Illinois, since in the latter State, when a person has once been declared a habitual drunkard, the guardianship over him must continue for an entire year.

Minnesota has gained a large citizen. A Norwegian, named Lars Olsen, passed through Milwakee the other day for the interior of Minnesota. He stands seven feet eight inches in height, and weighs three hundred and twenty two pounds. He had several tempting offers to put himself on exhibition but refused them all.

While levelling the ground for a new square in Madrid, the laborers have turned up the graves of the victims of the Inquisition burned at *autos da fe*. Calcined bones, charred curls, bits of burned men and women told their own tale. The discovery has been made the text of eloquent speeches in the Cortes against intolerance, and is said to have dealt a severer blow against the Church than a hundred arguments could inflict.

The Presbyterian General Assembly of the South met in Mobile on the 20th. It appears that all hope of a union between [illegible] must be abandoned for the present.

The people and the military in Northern and Eastern Texas are fast thinning out the desperados and horse-thieves who have two long infested that portion of the State.

In Platt county, Missouri, the grasshoppers are as thick as hail. They have cleaned out vinyards, and are now at work on the grain fields.

The Supreme Court of Texas at Tyler, decided that payments in Confederate currency during the war to executors and administrators do not bar the claims, or were not bona fide payments, and the same can now be collected in United States currency.

A diamond valued at £30,000 has recently been found at the cape of Good Hope.

The persecution of the Christians in China has ceased.

The railroads of the world, at the close of 1868, are reported to have been in aggregate 109,177 miles long. The comparative mileage of the different countries is given as follows: The United States 42,255; Great Britain, 14,247; France 9,934; Prussia, 5,926; Russia, 4,317; and Italy 4,109. The total for Europe is 56,660. Asia has 4,474 miles; South America, 1,424; Australia, 788; Africa, 583.

Illinois contributed nearly $75,000 to the American Bible Society during the year ending March last, the largest amount of any State except New York, which gave over $250,000.

Emigration continues to flow steadily from Ireland to the United States. Five hundred and fifty persons sailed from Queenstown on the 10th inst., and many were left behind for want of room in the steamers.

The truck trade in Norfolk, Va., this season, is estimated, will amount to about $2,000,000.

Two whales were caught Tuesday off East Hampton, Long Island. They will make each forty barrels of oil.

Among the prizes recently drawn in a Vermont lottery were 8,000 gilt rings, worth half a cent each, and 150 empty flour barrels.

Only thirteen of the one hundred and sixty-six registered distilleries in Indiana are in operation, and some of these will soon close.

There was $114,000,000 in gold in the United States Treasury at Washington, the 27th ult.

The French Atlantic cable is to be laid during the summer, landing on this side at Duxbury, Mass.

Our Washington correspondent informed us yesterday that "the President and his Cabinet are entirely in accord on the point, that a foreign war would be extremely disastrous at the present time." Evidently they have not consulted General BUTLER, or else, having consulted him, they dont agree with him in opinion on this subject.

A series of earnest resolutions in regard to the "maintenance of peaceful and friendly relations between the two great Protestant Powers" of the world, were yesterday adopted by the General Assembly of the Old School Presbyterian Church. All the churches of this city were exhorted to offer fervent prayers to Almighty God for peace, and an affectionate appeal was made to the Christians in Great Britain to "join in like supplications to our common Father in Heaven."

REMOVALS FROM OFFICE.—A Washington telegram to the Baltimore *Sun* says: For some time past a great political pressure has been brought to bear upon the head of one of the treasury bureaus, to procure the removal of a clerk who has been over twenty years in the office, and who has become very valuable to the government, by reason of his long experience. The officer was very reluctant to part with the clerk, and in his dilemma, he called on the President, and laid the matter before him. The President replied that when a clerk had served the Government faithfully for many years, and was still competent and necessary to the service, he ought to be regarded as having lost all political identity. Such men have spent the best days of their life in the Government service, and should be entitled to as much consideration as an old and faithful army or navy officer. The President added that he hoped all the heads of departments and bureaus, in making up their lists of removal, would omit searching the records of past years for the political antecedents of the old and valuable clerks.

One Board of N. Y. Common Council has voted an appropriation of $30,000 to celebrate the Fourth of July. The other very properly hesitates.

The *Commercial Globe* says that in the House there are one hundred and thirty one lawyers, seven editors, ten merchants, seven bankers, eight manufacturers, fifteen farmers, two planters, five general business men, one coal operator, two lumbermen, two real estate agents, two physicians, two railroad managers, three clergymen, one printer, and one agriculturalist.

The Union Pacific Railroad bridge over the Missouri at Omaha will cost $2,000,000. It will be elevated on eleven piers, two hundred and fifty feet apart, seven feet below low water mark. The enormous pier cylinders, which are sunk by the pneumatic process, are eight and a half feet in diameter, one and three-fourth inches thick, and cast in sections ten feet long.

Grace Greenwood has sold her "*Little Pilgrim*" to Alfred L. Sewell & Co., publishers of the "*Little Corporal*," of Chicago. The Pilgrim has been published as a child's magazine for over fifteen years, and has been a popular juvenile, but will now stop "pilgrimaging" on his own account, and hereafter be an "aide" to the conquering Western Napoleon, The Little Corporal, the well deserved circulation of which was even before this addition larger than any other juvenile magazine in the world. Grace Greenwood still writes for it. The July number begins a new volume, and we advise our friends to send on to the publishers, *at once*, one dollar, which is the price for one year, and give their children this unique, original magazine, which has no superior anywhere. Those who subscribe during June, will receive the June number extra.

The Princess Metternich's wardrobe is said to consist of 120 silk dresses, 194 morning gowns, 60 walking dresses, 60 cloaks, 50 shawls. 152 petticoats, 280 chemises, and other under garments, 265 pairs of stockings, 156 pairs of gloves, 50 pairs of boots and shoes, 70 belts and sashes, 64 brooches, 72 pairs of earrings, 31 fans, and 23 parasols.

INDICTMENT FOR AN INCENDIARY PUBLICATION—FATAL EXPLOSION.—ATLANTA, May 27th, 1869.—The Grand Jury of the Bibb County Superior Court have found a true bill against J. Clark Swayze, editor of a newspaper at Macon Ga., for high misdemeanor. The bill is predicated upon an incendiary article appearing in his paper some weeks ago, and is based upon that section of the code that forbids any person to circulate any writing that inculculates resistance to the lawful authority insurrection or conspiracy against the citizens. after the death of Dr. Ayres, by a negro near Savannah, Swayze published an inflammatory article, calling upon all Union men to organize for self protection. The panalty is imprisonment in the Penitentiary from five to twenty years.

This morning four men at the Atlanta Rolling Mill, opening an old shell, ignited the powder, when the shell burst, killing them all.

Wayne County, N. Y., will raise 1,000 acres of peppermint this season.

Gen. R. E. Lee is a delegate to the Virginia Protestant Episcopal Convention.

Five young women have just been admitted into the Vinton (La.) Agricultural College.

A recent newspaper advertisement informs the public that "two sisters want washing."

A gentleman of Rochester, N. H., saw an advertisement that a receipt for the cure of dyspepsia might be had by sending a postage stamp to the advertiser. He was a victim and sent his stamp. The answer was, "Dig in your garden and let whiskey alone."

It is rumored that A. T. Stewart has been converted to Roman Catholicism. This is probably because he recently gave a liberal donation to the Sisters of Charity.

Ancient mines that were worked over three hundred years ago by the Spaniards, have lately been re-discovered in New Mexico. When the Indians compelled their abandonment the workings were closed with masonry, and the walls covered with earth. Some rich developments are expected.

The largest drum in the world, from a manufactory in Granville, Mass., passed through Springfield Mass., Saturday, for the Boston peace jubilee. It is eight and a half feet in diameter, and inscribed, "Let us have peace."

A NOVEL WAY OF FURNISHING RAILWAY PASSENGERS WITH MEALS.—A very ingenious mode of relieving the hunger of travellers has been adopted on the leading lines out of Paris. At certain stations on the road the railroad officials, all of whom are dressed in uniform, inquire if you will dine or soup, as the case may be. If you answer in the affirmative the fact is immediately telegraphed to the station where the meal is prepared. Even the number of your compartment goes with it. On arriving at the station, a box is put in your hands. It contains four courses, with soup and wine. You are allowed forty minutes to eat, which you do while the car is on its way. The dinner is hot and excellent. You eat at your leisure and are charged the moderate price of sixty cents for the arrangement.

One of the Methodist papers in alluding to the itinerant character of the clergy of that denomination who are transferred every two or three years from one church to another, states that they are subjected to an annual expense of more than $1,000,000 for moving. This does not include breakage and repairs, of which the proverb says "three moves are equal to one fire."

Farmers in Minnesota are paying twenty-four per cent. interest for money to hold their wheat, not wishing to take eighty or eighty five cents for it.

Additional particulars of the hailstorm of Friday in West Virginia show that the work of devastation was greater than at first supposed. The destruction to vineyards was immense. In the majority of cases they have been utterly ruined. Up Wheeling Creek Valley the distruction was enormous. Many sheep and lambs were killed in the field. Wheat and corn were cut close to the ground. A number of accidents to individuals are reported, some of which are likely to prove serious. The town of West Liberty is reported to have been badly damaged.

In the Tennessee Judicial elections, Thursday, the radical candidates for Supreme Judges were elected. On that day the Supreme Court, at Brownsville, decided that all persons holding certificates under the first Franchise law of 1865 are legal voters, and that their names cannot be stricken from the register by the Governor. This gives the Democrats several thousand more votes.

The Government has advices of an engagement between our troops and the Indians, near Fort Griffin, Texas, in which fourteen Indians were killed.

The canker worm has made its appearance on the apple trees in many places in Rhode Island.

One hundred and sixty-four steamers have been destroyed on the western rivers since September, 1867.

A young lady in San Francisco recently killed herself by taking arsenic to beautify her complexion.

Wheat harvesting has commenced in many counties in Texas. The crop is fine, but with a slight touch of rust.

Cyrus Field, through his friends, has got hold of the stock of the French cable, so that it will work as one with the Atlantic company.

Mobile had a $50,000 fire on Tuesday night. Col. L. T. Woodruff, a prominent business man lost his life, and two other men were injured by falling walls.

Harry Leslie succeeded in riding one hundred miles on a velocipede in ten hours and twelve minutes, at the rink in Pittsburg, yesterday. Running time, eight hours, twenty-one minutes.

Porto Rico, which, like Cuba, is restive under the Spanish government, has a population of 600,000, half of them negroes, and pays annually $7,000,000 to the Spanish Treasury.

The Norfolk *Day Book* of the 28th says: "Talking about large strawberry shipments to the North we learn that Mr. Edward Anderson shipped yesterday, from his Lambert's Point farm, 11,460 quarts of Wilson Albany strawberries to New York and Philadelphia. This formed 191 sixty-quart crates, and at an ordinary fair price for Wilson-Albany berries, will nett about $3,000.

The Empress Eugenie was 43 years of age on the 5th inst.

Miss Evan's new novel is named "Vashti; or until Death do us Part."

A telegraphic cable has been completed between Russia and Denmark.

In Norwich, Conn., a single chimney has a population of 1,000 swallows.

Garibaldi's physician believes that he will never again be able to leave his bed.

Victor Emanuel won't eat or drink anything at public dinners, for fear of poison.

Gen. Sickles has received his commission, and proposes to leave for Madrid in three weeks.

A day of 'accidents' in the vicinity of New York. There was a steamboat collision on the East River. There was another collision off the Battery in which the steamship *Russia* ran down and sank a ship just arrived from Marseilles. There was a boiler explosion at the foot of Wall street. There was an immense petroleum fire at Hunter's Point. There was a suicide, in which a rich Fifth-avenue gentlemen was the victim. Then, as regards the catalogue of murders, outrages, and so forth, the reader must be referred to our local columns. Altogether, it was a day of moving accidents by flood and field.
N. Y. Times.

The *Ohio Farmer* says: A poor farmer cannot conceal the fact that he is a poor farmer. All his surroundings proclaim the verdict against him. His horses, cattle, wagons, harness, ploughs, fences, fields—even his wife and children bear silent, but unmistakable evidence against him. On the other hand, all these things will testify favorably in behalf of the good farmer. Every passer-by can read the evidence *pro* or *con*. This fact alone ought to stimulate every farmer to do his best, for the sake of his own character, as well as interest, for he may rest assured that every passer-by will pronounce judgment according to the evidence.

Conflicting rumors, as usual, are received from South America by way of Lisbon. One account states that Count D'Eu, the General of the allied forces, had arrived at Asuncion, and was making energetic preparations to attack the Paraguayans, and that the advance guard was within nine miles of Lopez's army; while another report says that the allies have no reliable information as to the whereabouts of Lopez. It is also stated that nothing has been heard of General McMahon, the American Minister.

Advices from Panama by the *Alaska* are to May 22. The Colombian Senate had refused to reconsider the vote rejecting the Cushing Canal Treaty, so the President has sent a message to Congress asking that body to pass a law defining the basis on which a canal treaty might be made. A Committee of Conference had been appointed to discuss the subject with the executive.

More Indian troubles are reported in the West. A telegram from Fort Wallace states that about fifty Indians ran off 300 mules from Sheridan yesterday, and shot and wounded two Mexicans. A party of about 100 citizens had started in pursuit. The telegraph wires are down, and no news has been received of them. Reports from Fort Sibley state that a party of Sioux and Cheyenne Indians attacked the Scandinavian Colony, southwest of that place, on the 26th inst., killing five of the Colony; but they were driven off after hard fighting.

An Omaha dispatch says that Samuel M. Jones, the new Quaker Superintendant of Indian affairs, together with five Quaker Indian agents for the Omahas, Ottoes, Nempas, Pawnees and Santees, arrived there Friday, and proceeded to their various stations at once.

A new instrument, called the horoscope, is realising a large sale. It comes to Paris from Havana. It prognosticates the weather twenty four hours in advance by changes in the fluid contained in a tube.

International Ballooning.

Mons. Chevalier, the balloonist of European fame, who has made more than a hundred and fifty aerial voyages, in preparing a mammoth balloon in New York, 95 feet high, and 65 feet in diameter, with which he expects to attempt a voyage to Europe about the middle of July. In 1864 Mons. Chevalier made a voyage in a balloon from Paris to the interior of Germany, accompanied by a lady and four gentlemen. The distance traversed was 1,500 miles, and the time 15 hours. M. Chevalier claims to have made important improvements in balloons, the most important of which is a reservoir balloon, called the "Compensator," attached to the lower part of the principal balloon, and which is not to be inflated at the earth, but is ready to receive the excess of gas resulting from expansion at high elevation his present balloon is called *L'Esperance* (Hope.) It is to be provided with a life-raft, suspended under the car, ready for use in case the navigators should be compelled to take to the water. Mr. C. has no belief in the fesibility of any kind of steering apparatus, but he holds that at a certain elevation varying from 3,000 to 10,000 feet, there is always a current from the west or northwest, no matter in what direction the wind is blowing at the ground.

Commissioners of the Penitentiary.

We learn that this body met in Raleigh last week, and we are pleased to know that they have entered upon their duties with a determination to advance this great work as speedily as possible. They have secured a title to the site selected for the erection of the buildings, &c., containing about 22 acres; and it is generally conceded that the location is admirable for all the purposes required, in fact possessing very superior advantages—plenty of rock and water and every facility for sewerage, &c., and easy of access by railroad or otherwise. It will be seen by our advertising columns, that they have issued proposals for materials for a stockade and temporary buildings. We learn that they have selected one of their number to visit some of the prisons of the country and obtain all necessary information; and that plans, specifications, and a competent and reliable architect will be provided as early as possible; and from the well-kown character of those composing the Board, for stern integrity and practical ability we are fully assured that the best interests of the State will be promoted in every particular.
Ral. Standard.

A List of Letters remaining in the P O. at Salem, N. C., June 1st, 1869.

LADIES' LIST.

Miss Areny Brandon, Miss L. M. Berkley, Miss Hory Conrad, Miss Mary Conrad, Mrs. Martha Dial, Mrs. Sarah Fetter, Mrs. J. A. Finch, Mrs. Nancy J. Hine, Mrs. Nancy Hanes, Mrs. Sarah A. Swaim, Miss Jennie Simmons, Mrs. Martha Whicker.

GENTLEMENS' LIST.

D. G. Armstrong 2, M. C. Evans, J. T. Fishel 2, John Fisher, Eli Hine, J. W. Hufman, Franklin James, John Keller, F. F. Leonard 2, John Livengood, Greiner & Boon, John H. Lancaster, R. L. & D. A. Masten, James C. Mecom, A. McLavy, A. L. Newsume, Geo. Newsume, C. G. Poulson, B. J. Spach, Philip Spach 2, M. V. Smith, John Spach, Solomon Smith, C. D. Sides, Christian Sides, A. S. Teague, George Williard, F. H. Whale.

H. O. A.—There will be a Grand Council of the Heroes of America, of the State of North Carolina, held in the City of Raleigh, on Tuesday the 10th of June, for the purpose of re-electing Grand officers, and other important business. It is desired that all the Councils throughout the State shall send delegates.

J. L. JOHNSON,
G. U. S. L.

All delegates to the Grand Council of Heroes of America, to be held in Raleigh on the 10th day of June will be furnished with tickets for half fare, there, and return, by applying to the Depot Agents.

AN ACT

Concerning the Settlement of the Estate of Deceased Persons.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Section 1. There may be in every county a Public Administrator, to be appointed by the Judge of Probate, for the term of eight years.

Sec. 2. The public administrator shall enter into bond, with three or more securities, approved by the Judge of Probate, in the penal sum of eight thousand dollars payable to the State of North Carolina, conditioned faithfully to perform the duties of his office, and obey all lawful orders of the Probate or other court, touching the administration of the several estates that may come into his hands.

Sec. 3. Whenever the aggregate value of the real and personal property, belonging to the several estates in the hands of the public administrator, shall exceed the one-half of his bond, the Judge of Probate shall require him to enlarge his bond in amount so as to cover, at all times, at least, the double of such aggregate.

Sec. 4. The public administrator shall renew his bond every two years.

Sec. 5. The public administrator shall take and subscribe an oath (or affirmation) faithfully and honestly to discharge the duties of his trust; and the oath so taken and subscribed must be filed in the office of the Probate Judge.

Sec. 6. The public administrator shall apply for and obtain letters on the estates of deceased persons in the following cases:

1. When the period of six months has elapsed from the death of any descendant and no letters testamentary, or letters of administration or collection, have been applied for and issued to any person.

2. When any stranger, or person without any known heirs, shall die intestate in any county.

3. When any person entitled to administration shall request, in writing, the Judge of Probate to issue the letters to the public administrator.

Sec. 7. The public administrator shall have, in respect to the several estates in his hands, all the rights and powers, and be subject to all the duties and liabilities of other administrators.

The March and April Report.

The Agricultural Report from the Department for March and April has just come to hand. It is comprehensive in its contents and highly interesting as well as cheering. Accounts from every quarter where winter grain is grown seems to be of the same import—promising beyond any season for eighteen years. In some instances the increase over last year's crop is set down as nearly one half greater.—This universal prospect has naturally had its effect upon the price of wheat and flour, and will continue to have until the crop is harvested.

The diseases of cattle and the mortality among them have considerably lessened. In fact, we may say that cattle have suffered quite as little and the loss quite as small as could reasonably be expected. A few cases of pleuro-pneumonia in the vicinity of our large cities are all of which an account is given. The "Spanish fever" has been prevalent in certain sections, causing loss, but soon measurably disappeared. Our rinderpest advocates, who would have rejoiced to see it prevail here to a limited extent among us in order to sustain their wild theories, are sadly disappointed, and their vocation dissipated into thin air, or something else invisible.

The loss of swine principally by the "hog cholera," has in many sections been very severe; in some instances the whole stock, amounting to hundreds, have been swept off.

In Gennessee county, New York, a large quantity of apples are annually raised.—There are orchards of one hundred acres; the varieties raised are principally the long keeping, such as Baldwins, Greenings, Russetts and King. Farmers there refused to sell their potatoes last fall when the price was high, and had in March and April a large quantity on hand, for which they were getting only from forty to fifty cents per bushel.

The Report informs us that the United States now stands second as an exporter of wheat and flour, Russia only exceeding her, and Prussia having been displaced as second.

Many people spend their time trying to find the hole by which sin got into the world—if two men break through the ice into a mill-pond, they had better hunt for some good hole to get out, rather then get into a long argument about the hole they fell in.

High Times in Hayti.

The negroes are having a high old time. Here is something from the late newspaper correspondence:

Provisions are being sold at the most fabulous rates—a barrel of flour being valued at $5,000 (Haytien paper currency) and a barrel of pork at $14,000. Gold in a few days rose in value from $600 to $1,200 for the American dollar, and now it reaches $1,500. The people are positively starving, and merchants will only sell for coffee or specie. So great is the destitution everywhere, that threats are made of an open and violent pillaging of the provision stores, and no property is safe because there is no protection whatever.

OBITUARY.

Died in this place on the 1st inst., Miss CHARLOTTE F. PFOHL, aged 60 years, 11 months and 3 days.

The deceased was highly respected and esteemed as a teacher in the Salem Female Academy, in which capacity she had devoted all her energies and talent for upward of forty years. She often overtaxed her strength in her devotion to her duties, until finally her constitution gave way, and, after a brief illness, she rather unexpectedly breathed her last, in full possession of her mental faculties. She was a consistent member of the Moravian Church, and leaves a numerous circle of relatives and friends to mourn her loss.

An Egyptian Dance on the Nile.

"When the girls arose, the grace of their forms was visible; they had on their professional dress worn in the village, which consisted of a short embroidered jacket, fitting close but open in front, exposing their bosoms, on which hung strings of glittering ornaments; long loose trousers of transparent silk, a thin sash of cashmere twisted around the loins, rather than the waist, and slippers of red morocco with upturned points completed the costume.—Their hair hung in long braids down their backs, and hundreds of small gold coins were in it, and sparkled as well in glittering circlets over brows, as around necks and arms. Their eyelids were delicately painted with *kohl* so as to make them almond-shaped and—languishing; and they advanced to the centre of the boat with a certain symmetry that was in harmony with the music. As they took their places, they threw off their slippers and commenced the movement, keeping time to the notes of the reed-pipe, and accompanying it with the clapping of castanets which were fastened to the thumb and forefinger of each hand. There were three of them young and beautiful; the others were hideous with rat's eyes, flaccid cheeks, and tattoed chins, so I contented myself with watching the most agreeable. They danced in groups of two or four, and then agitating their copper cymbals around and above their heads, they advanced right and left, circling, curving and retreating, until a sort of prelude was finished, when joining the orchestra, who set up a dismal melancholy song, they began a movement of the body almost impossible to describe. Their limbs seemed to be seized with a trembling, but they moved not from their position, while the upper parts of the body swayed and turned in a sort of dancing trepidation, becoming more and more agitated in time to the music and wild singing; and their bosoms feigned with immodesty the most sensual physical emotions, until they seemed almost to exhaust themselves in an audacious ecstacy."

Appleton's Journal.

A Man Slowly Crushed to Death in the Machinery of a Steamboat.

While the sternwheel towboat Stella was lying at her wharf this morning, John Humes, of Louisville, Ky., and another man approached her stern in a skiff, stopping at the wheel, by direction of the mate, to attach a line to one of the wheel arms. This job accomplished, Humes attempted to crawl up between the pittman and the fantail; but at the moment about half his body had passed through, the wheel commenced a revolution, the pittman slowly, but with a giant's strength, closed upon the body of the poor man, like the blade of an immense pair of shears, crushing flesh and bones as it closed upon him, until the wheel caught him upon the centre, and of course, stopped. In this excruciating and horrible condition, Mr. Hanes was suspended, his hips and abdomen pressed and crushed into a space of three or four inches. With all his faculties about him, the suffering man screamed to the engineer to 'back' and relieve him; not to go ahead, for the worst had not yet been reached. But, as stated, the wheel had stopped upon the centre and could not be forced into a backward revolution. In this situation of affairs the only thing that could be done was done. Steam was applied, the wheel made its forward revolution, still further crushing, mangling and grinding the wretched sufferer, until a complete revolution loosened the terrible grip of the iron and timber upon his body, and let him drop into the river below. Still living, the wounded man was picked up by parties in a skiff, but by the time he reached the boat death came and relieved him of his sufferings.—*Cairo Bulletin 18th.*

PLANCHETTE!

The theory of Planchette is, that it gathers the Magnetism or electricity generated by those who place their fingers thereon; this, when sufficient, giving an automatic motion to the instrument and pencil.

DIRECTIONS.

Place "Planchette" on a sheet of white paper. Two persons lay the tips of their fingers upon it, not in any way influencing its motion; then one of them or a third person, asks a question, and Planchette moves over the paper, and writes the reply.

Planchette acts quicker for some persons than it does for others, sometimes waiting twenty minutes before moving. For sale at the

SALEM BOOK-STORE.

NEW BOOKS!

Family Bibles—Cheap.
Evening by Evening—Spurgeon.
Among the Hills—Poem by Whittier.
Wedding Gift.
American Cook Book.
Sensible Letter Writer.
Fire Board Prints.
Horse Doctor.
Horse Tamer.
Chesterfield.
Gold Paper, &c.

Just received at the
BOOK-STORE.
Salem, N. C., June 4, 1869.

Scholar's Companion.

Every Scholar should have one. It contains every requisite for School use.

THE MARKETS

Corrected Weekly by E. A. Vogler

Wholesale and Retail Merchant.

SALEM, N. C., June 4, 1869.

Bacon, 18 to 20 cts.
Beeswax, 37 cents
Beef, 7 for fore and 8 for hindquarter.
Butter, 25 cents per lb.
Coffee. 25 @ 30 cts., according to quality.
Cotton Yarns, $2 15 retail, 2 00 wholesale.
Cotton Sheetings, 15 cts, by the bale, bolt 16, 17 cts. single yard.
Candles, tallow, 25 cents per pound.
" *adamantine*, 30 cts. "
Chickens. 00 to 20 cents.
Eggs, 10 to 00 cents per dozen
Flaxseed, $0 00 to 1 75 for 56 pounds.
CORN, 80
FLOUR, $5 to 5½ per 100 pounds.
Dried Fruit,
Feathers 50 cents. per lb.
Hay, 50 cents per hundred lbs.
Iron. Bar, 6½, a 7. Castings, 9 a 10 per lb.
Lard, 20 cents.
Leather, Sole, 35 to 40 cents.
Molasses, Cuba, 85 cts. per gal.
Sorghum, 50 cts.
Nails, 8 cents per lb; 7 by the keg.
Peas, per bushel 80
Potatoes, Irish, $1.00 per busnel.
Rags, 4 cents.
Rye, 90 cents per bushel.
Sugars, Brown, 16¾ to 20 cents. White 20 to 23 cents.
Salt, Good Liverpool, $3 25 per Sack.
WHEAT, for 60 lbs., $1 75 to $2 00.
Cheese, 25 cents per pound
Oats, 50 a 60 cts per bush. Sheaf 25 c. per doz.
Powder, 15 cents by the quarter; 50 cents by the pound.
Rice, 15 cents per lb
Crushed 25, pulverized, 25. "
Veal, 6 @ 7 cents per lb.
Mutton, 6 @ 7 cents. "
Homemade Vinegar, 25 @ 30 cts. per gallon.
Malt Vinegar 60 cts.

N. W. N. C. R. R. CO.

SECRETARY & TREASURER'S OFFICE.
Salem, N. C., May 26, 1869.

THE sixth installment of ten per cent. upon the capital stock of the above Rail Road Company, will be due and payable the first day of July next.

R. L. PATTERSON,
33-4t. SEC. & TREAS.

Real Estate Agency!

DO you wish to sell your land or other Real Estate property? If you do, apply to
HEGE BROTHERS.
30-3m.

JUST RECEIVED AT BLUM'S,

LADIES' WORK BOXES,
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
FANCY BIBLES,
OIL PAPER,
CRAYON PAPER,
COLORED CRAYON,
GUM CUPS.

For Sale,--Cheap.

A SECOND-HAND
THRESHING MACHINE.
Enquire at this Office.
May 7-29-3t.pd.

HALL'S ALPHABET BLOCKS.

The very thing for Children.

FRENCH NOTE PAPER.

A superior lot of French Note Paper with Envelopes to match, offered at a bargain.
At BLUM'S.

THE RIVERSIDE FOR 1869.

THIS favorite Magazine for the Young announces the following as among the noticeable features of the new volume:—

1. New Stories, contributed especially to the "RIVERSIDE" in advance of their publication in Denmark, By HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN.

2. A Serial, "White and Red," of thrilling adventure and humorous scenes amongst our Northwest Indians, By MRS. WEEKS, author of "Ainslee."

3. Stories from Spenser and Chaucer. By the author of the popular "Stories from Shakspeare."

4. Papers on Invention and Art; how statues are made, how telegraphs are worked; how a boy can make photographs, etc., etc.

5. Hunting in South Africa; Streets of Constantinople; American Cities—New Orleans, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, erc., etc.

6. Life on the Prairie and Scenes from American History.

7. Exquisite Fairy Pictores and Poems.—Graceful tales by popular writers.

8. Illustrations of the Bible, History, Natural History, Biography, Curiosities, etc,

9. Fun and Frolic in all sorts of forms.

The list of writers for the "RIVERSIDE" includes the names of JACOB ABBOTT, HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN, Miss S. A. BROCK, ALICE and PHŒBE CARY, NELLIE EYSTER, F. R. GOULDING, PAUL H. HAYNE, HORACE E. SCUDDER, *Porte Crayon, Vieux Moustache*, author of "Susy's Six Birthdays," author of "Seven Little Sisters," etc.

A Full-Page Frontispiece and a number of large Illustrations in every Number.

A BRILLIANT ILLUMINATED COVER.

A splendid Picture, in colors, THE QUACK DOCTOR, by the celebrated animal and humorist, H. L. STEPHENS, will be sent by the Publishers, free of expense, to any one who will send direct to them the price of subscription, $2.50.

Terms of Subscription.

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☞ Everybody is reading and talking about that marvellous book, "THE GATES AJAR."

A few copies at the Salem Bookstore.
Sent by mail for $1 60.

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JUST RECEIVED, a new stock of MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, suitable for presents, &c.,—to which we would invite early attention. At BLUM'S.

NO OLD STOCK AT CROSLAND'S.

Fresh and Pure Articles for Sale.

RIO, Laguira, and Java *Coffee*.—Brown, Clarified, Crushed, and Granulated *Sugars*.—Green, Black and Mixed *Tea*.—Baker's Chocolate, Essence of Coffee, Sorghum, Cuba Molasses, Sugar House Syrup, Golden and Amber Drip Syrups.—West's No. 1 Kerosene Oil.—Pure Cider Vinegar, (no pummace about this.) Salt,—Sugar Cured Hams, — Bacon, Cheese, Lard,—Mackerel, in kits, barrels, or by the pound.—Soda, Sugar, Butter and Lemon Crackers,—Egg Cream Biscuit, by box, barrel or pound.—Spices, all kinds,—Candy, by package or small.—Fruits, Cigars, Nuts, Snuff, Concentrated Lye,—Pickles and Sardines, best in market.—Flour, by barrel, bag or small—Meal, Corn, Peas, Beans.—Table Salt, Rice, Currants, Citron, Flavoring Extracts,—Brandy Peaches, Adamantine, Tallow, and Hotel Candles,—Powder, Shot, Caps,—Cream Tarter,—Pearl Barley, Landreth's Garden Seeds.—Toilet, Rosin, Caststeele and Olive Soaps,—Fishing Tackle—Fancy Goods.—Cove Oysters, Lobsters.—Pine Apple in Syrup.—Gelatine, a new article for making Jelly in a few minutes.—Sauces and Condiments, of all kinds.—Smoking and Chewing Tobacco.—Starch, Indigo, Madder, Bluing, Extract Logwood, Oils and Dyestuffs.

B. F. CROSLAND.
Salem, April, 16, 1869. 26–3m

ENCOURAGE
HOME ENTERPRISE!

North Carolina Home Insurance Company of Raleigh, N. C.

Incorporated Dec. 1868.

Chartered Capital.....$500,000
Amount now liable for losses, 178,000

OFFICERS:

J. H. FOOTE, President.
W. E. PELL, Vice President,
R. H. BATTLE, Treasurer,
R. H. BATTLE, Jun., Attorney,
SEATON GALES, Secretary,
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THE HOME COMPANY, CHARtered by the Legislature of North Carolina, insures property against loss or damage by

FIRE, LIGHITNNG OR TORNADO,

And does business on the Mutual and Joint Stock plans.

The character of those who control the affairs of the Company is a sufficient guarantee that it is what it professes to be, a HOME ENTERPRISE, offering ample and liberal protection against loss by fire, &c., on the most easy and liberal terms to insurers.

The TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS in N. C. Bonds, required by the Charter to be deposited with the Public Treasurer, have promptly been so deposited and the Treasurer's receipt therefor obtained.

Policies are issued for a term not to exceed five years.

No other Company offers greater inducements to insurers.

For further particulars call on
J. A. LINEBACK, Agent.
Salem, N. C., April 2, 1869. 24..3m.

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Webster's Unabridged Dictionary.

3000 Engravings; 1840 Pages Quarto. Price $12. 10,000 *Words and Meanings not in other Dictionaries.*

Viewed as a whole, we are confident that no other living language has a dictionary which so fully and faithfully sets forth its present condition as this last edition of Webster does that of our written and spoken English tongue.
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1040 Pages Octavo. 600 Engravings. Price $6.

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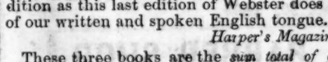

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☞ The attention of SHIPPERS is called to the LOW RATES AND FACILITIES offered by this line, which are superior to any heretofore offered.

☞ THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all points on the North Carolina Railroad and its Connections *via* Goldsboro.

J. A. SADLER,
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WORTH & DANIEL, Ag'ts, Wilmington, N. C.
JAMES HAND, " 109 Wall Street, N. Y.
Feb. 23, 1869.-tf.

First in the Market!!

A VERY ELEGANT STOCK OF

NEW GOODS,

combining the Beautiful, the Fashionable, and the Useful,
Just Received
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PATTERSON & CO'S.

OWING to unusually heavy sales, the past Fall and Winter, we have been compelled to replenish our stock earlier than heretofore. Believing that our efforts to please a large and growing custom, have been fully appreciated, we have purchased a stock of

GOODS FOR THE SPRING TRADE,

which we are sure will meet the wants of those who may favor us with a call.

Our line of DRESS GOODS cannot be excelled, and will be found to contain the latest styles of all the different makes of

PRINTS, SPRING DELAINES,
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In the way of

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we present a variety, such as

Hoop Skirts, Gloves and Hosiery,
Breakfast Shawls, Perfumery,
Threads, Soaps,
Buttons, Handkerchiefs,
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is full, comprising Men's and Boy's Wool, Fur, and Straw, in great variety. Several new styles are introduced that cannot fail to please the most fastidious.

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PEGGED SHOES, for Men's, Women's, Misses' and Children's wear.

And in our new stock can be found
GENT'S FINE SEWED SHOES,
LADIES' " " "

For Ladies desiring the very best and neatest shoes made, we have brought expressly a lot of Miles' Celebrated Gaiters.

We offer the usual assortment of

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is very attractive, both in quality and price.

We keep also a well selected stock of

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we have an excellent variety:

We offer Mill-Saws, Hand-Saws, Spades, Shovels, Forks, (both Hay and Garden,) Hoes, Axes, Chains, Springs and Axles, Carriage Hardware and Trimmings; Files, Knives, of every description; Shoemaker's Tools, Hammers, Wire, Tacks, &c., &c.

Also a complete stock of FARMERS' AND BLACKSMITH'S IRON, rolled and hammered; Stoves, Hollow-ware, Nails, Grindstones, &c. In

GROCERIES,

we cannot be excelled. We have all grades of ***SUGARS and COFFEES,*** and the very best ***CUBA MOLASSES.***

We are still Agents for

Fries' Celebrated Woolen Goods,

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All kinds of

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usually bought in Salem, we take in exchange for goods, at the highest market rate.

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CAPITAL $17,000,000 IN GOLD.
Daily Cash Receipts, $20,000 in Gold.

AS AGENT FOR THE ABOVE COMPAny, I am prepared to insure all kinds of public and private Buildings, at reasonable rates.

JOHN A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., May 7, 1869. 29-tf

FURNITURE AND COFFINS.

Wm. & Ed. Peterson

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A lot of ready made COFFINS they still continue to keep on hand, made of Cherry, Birch, Walnut and Poplar, to suit all, and which they warrant will give satisfaction.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to them, they hope to merit a continuance of the same.

Interest charged on all accounts after six months.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 8th, 1869.

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Cures Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Colic, Sick Stomach, Bronchitis, Asthma, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, &c.

☞ A UNIVERSAL TONIC. ☜

A sure, safe, and reliable preventive and cure for all Malarial diseases, and all diseases requiring a general tonic impression.

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(Successor to J. H. Baker & Co.,) Proprietary Agent and Wholesale dealer in Patent Medicines, Norfolk, Virginia.
April 30, 1869. 28–1y.

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Every Man his Own Lawyer, and Business Form Book. Price $2 75.
☞ Chemistry of the Farm. Price $1 40.
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New Illustrated Self Instructor, $1 00.
Life of Christ, $1 75.
Schonberg Cotta Family, $2 00.
On Both Sides of the Sea, do
Diary of Kitty Trevylyan, do
Early Dawn, do
Drayton's and Devanant's, do
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PROMPT attention given to orders, and to the sale of Cotton, Grain, Naval Stores, Tobacco, Dried Fruit, &c., on Commission.

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Any paper is at liberty to publish the above to the amount of ten dollars, taking dials in payment.

LETTER WRITERS, DREAM BOOKS.
The Largest Assortment of
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A DAILY AND WEEKLY
REPUBLICAN JOURNAL.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE U. S.
OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE STATE OF N. C.

THE North Carolina STANDARD is one of the oldest newspapers in the State, and is recognized by men of all parties as one of the leading political journals of the country.

It will in future, as in the past, be the unflinching advocate of Republican principles, and will give to the administrations of President GRANT and Governor HOLDEN a zealous and hearty support, so long as they are guided by the principles enunciated in the National and State Platforms of the party.

The Standard will heartily assist in all measures looking to the education of the children of the State, the developing of our material resources, works of internal improvement, and everything which seeks to improve the condition of the people of North Carolina.

THE LATEST NEWS

from all quarters of the world, both by telegraph and mail, will be given, and correspondence from all parts of the State is invited.

Particular attention will be given to the

Agricultural and Horticultural Departments,

and a portion of each weekly will be devoted to matters of special interest to farmers and fruit growers.

Full and correct market and financial reports from New York, Baltimore and Wilmington, Richmond, Petersburg and Raleigh will be given.

It will be the constant aim of the present management to present such a paper as will be both instructive and entertaining to all classes of our fellow-citizens, the politician, the business man, the mechanic, the farmer, the housewife and the children. Choice gems of poetry and prose will be found in our columns, and everything of an immoral or vicious tendency will be carefully avoided.

Our friends are respectfully but earnestly invited to assist us in extending the circulation of the Standard in every county in the State.

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of all kinds neatly, cheaply and correctly executed.

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Letter Files—a book to preserve your letters received.
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"Secretaries" and "Correspondence,"— a new supply.
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A large size Pass Books.
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Window Shades in great variety.

CAUTION! We desire to warn the dealers in and consumers of snuff generally, that since the war, certain tobacco manufacturers, being unable to find a market for their snuffs, felt themselves obliged to counterfeit the general appearance of our packages, and imitate our Trade Marks, so that a close inspection is necessary to detect the spurious article from the genuine, and others going so far as to assert th "Lorillard's Snuff is no longer made."

.n making this publication we desire to warn the public against the impositions practiced upon them; as they are the losers thereby.—It will be found upon comparison that Lorillard's Snuff is "far ahead" of all others, being made of the best stock, after an original and secret process known only to ourselves, besides possessing great age, strength and pungency, and is warranted not to contain any dangerous or deleterious substances, which cannot be said of the many worthless articles put on sale by others. The best is the cheapest in the end. A circular will always be mailed on application.

In ordering please specify if Salt Snuff (High Toast,) or Fresh Snuff, (Extra Scotch) is desired. **P. LORILLARD, New York.**

March 19 22–m.

PORT FOLIOS.

Leather and Cloth, a very convenient and safe case for Paper, Correspond ence, &c.

For sale at BLUM'S.

Cook Stoves! Cook Stoves!

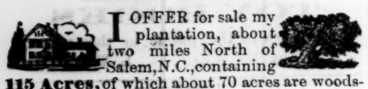
A LARGE LOT OF COOK STOVE of the very latest designs and patterns, and at reduced prices, at

REICH & REICH'S
and at ***E. A. VOGLER'S,***
SALEM, N. C.

Anybody wanting a Cook Stove, will be well paid for calling and examining these stoves before buying.

Salem, N. C., March 26, 1869.

Plantation for Sale,
NEAR SALEM.



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Feb. 13, 1868. –25.

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Salem N. C. March 5–1m.

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Feb. 7, 1868. 24–tf

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L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 1867.

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